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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1888.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-General Boulanger is improving, and was able to converse with friends. taking of the Bastile was celebrated throughout France. There was another conflict between the police and people in Trafalgar Square, London Emperor William was enthusiastically received at Kiel. - President Carnot in a public speech referred to the Boulanger-Floquet duel.

Congress.-The House only in session. - The Bingham amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill was rejected-135 to 156-and the con ferees were instructed to disagree to the Senate amendment appropriating \$800,000 for foreign mail service; in the debate on free wool Mr. La Follette exposed many of Speaker Carlisle's statements in his recent speech; the Naval Committee refused to restore ex-Commander Quaekenbush to the Navy.

Domestic.-Bowles, one of the men arrested for complicity in the plot to wreck trains on the Burlington Railroad, made a confession. General Harrison suffered from an attack of neuralgia. === General Sheridan's pulse and respiration showed great improvement. === The 69th Regiment went into State camp yesterday. = George H. Stayner and E. W. Woodruff were indicted with H. S. Ives by the Cincipnati Grand

City and Suburban.-Chief Engineer Church resumed his testimony before the Fassett Investigating Committee; Mr. Fish gave his opinion of "The Evening Post," ——The Manhattan Club has opened negotiations for the Hendricks mansion at Fifth-ave, and Thirty-seventh-st.; it will probably not bid again for the Stewart house. Many people sailed on the various steamers for Europe, including a party from Dr. Talmage's church on the Servia, = Rumors in Wall Street of President King's retiring from the management of the Eric Railroad. - Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision refusing to restrain General Newton from opening a street through the Polo Grounds. === The winners at Monmouth Park were Rupert, Lady Margaret, Prince Reyal, Bessle June, Choctaw, Cambyses, Little Jim, Geraldine and Buckra. = Stock active and higher, closing strong.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 71.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

An interesting occurrence is described to-day by a TRIBUNE correspondent in Munich. It is the first performance of the first opera composed by Wagner, which took place there on June 29. The affair was a decided success. Naturally the chief interest in it for Wagner's admirers consists of curiosity to see whether his earliest work contained the promise and potency of his later triumphs.

The Floquet-Boulanger duel, as the chief topic that interests Europe, is the leading theme of our London correspondent's dispatch this morning. The result of the duel is just what the well-wishers of France would have desired. M. Floquet is more respected than before, while General Boulanger, whose ascendancy has boded no good to the French people, is discredited with his friends, who are not sensible and reflecting Frenchmen. His wound is not likely to be fatal, and his place for the future will be an obscure private sta-

Some of the Burlington conspirators have "weakened," and all (or most, of the facts of the conspiracy are apparently in the possession of the authorities. The discovery of the plot was timely, and it is to be hoped that the punishment of the plotters will be prompt. How far officers of the Brotherhoods are involved is not yet disclosed, but what is already known cannot but operate to their serious disadvantage. They have not, so far as we have observed, shown any desire to lend a helping hand in exposing the dynamite conspiracy. By doing so they would not only have helped their own cause in the eyes of the public, but they would have advanced the general interests of laboring men in all departments.

The proposed Commission of Judges to inquire into the Parnell-" Times" controversy is still regarded by Mr. Parnell with hesitation No doubt a good deal will depend upon the members of the Commission. That they should be named in the bill seems no more than fair and reasonable. Apparently the pian is to give the Judges unlimited powers in conducting the investigation. They will go into all the charges, examine witnesses under oath, and compel complete disclosures. Mr. Parnell desired the inquiry limited to the authenticity of the letters he is accused of writing; "The Times' would prefer to draw the line elsewhere. With a properly constituted Commission the public will be satisfied, since the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth is the thing to be sought.

Chief Engineer Church's testimony in the Aqueduct investigation yesterday was decidedly at variance with the statements made by previous witnesses. There is no doubt that it will be effectively used by the contractors in | conspirator aiming to bring about a new Bru- They have no fear of death and they are very

their suits against the city to establish their claims for extra work. Mr. Church virtually says that there has been no extra work; that according to his interpretation of the contract the so-called extra excavation was included. As for his estimate of \$36,000 as the cost of the substituted rubble work, against \$1,000,-000 as given by others, he says it is merely a question of judgment concerning the places where the rubble is needed. If the contractors' judgment were decisive, there would be rubble for every inch of the tunnel.

THE DUTY OF REFORMERS. The sincere seeker for Temperance or Civil Service reform has an opportunity this year which may not present itself again for a generation. He is not a man who desires notoriety so much that he is willing to sacrifice the welfare of the country in that quest, nor will he sell his vote or influence, nor will he suffer an inflamed pride of opinion to make him the worst enemy of the cause he wishes to serve. A thinking, cool-headed and practical man, honestly believing that the end he seeks is of paramount importance, he has before him a choice of two courses. One will directly or indirectly help toward success the very party which has for fifty years been most hostile both to Civil Service and to Temperance reform. But he is told that it will also kill the Republican party, set free from obligations to that organization millions of voters who will naturally join a reform party, and thus bring about the direct issue which he thinks ought to have precedence. This philosophy, an intelligent man will see

presupposes that the Republican party is bound together by a desire for the spoils. It may be unhesitatingly admitted that in the Republican, as in every other party, there are active men who are influenced by the desire of personal advantage. But General Fisk, who acted with Republicans long enough to know the elements which compose the party, is perfectly aware that a very large majority of Republican voters are conscientious and earnest men, who mean to do their duty. In his heart he knows that nine-tenths of them are thoroughly and profoundly attached, either to the principles of protection or else to the cause of Unionism against government by a resurrected Confederacy. Let it be called prejudice or let it does not matter; General Fisk knows and Mr. Curtis knows that these voters hold it their first and most sacred duty in politics to resist the aggressive force of Southern disloyalty or the warfare of free trade upon the protective

These two motives will influence nearly half the voters of this country, whether after victory or after defeat. General Fisk, if he ventures to speak the truth that he knows, will admit it. Mr. Curtis admitted it in the very last speech he uttered, at the Chicago Convention four years ago, before he ceased to speak the truth that he knows. Every other intelligent Temperance or Civil Service reformer will admit it. If the Republican party were out of existence at this moment another would be organized with these precise objects | man." and convictions within a month.

The Democratic party has been seeking for an issue on which it can carry the country. With great hesitation it has at last openly committed itself on the tariff question. Victory will make that party confident of success for many years to come on that issue, and it will hold together and fight desperately. Democratic victory and a change of duties will force thousands of manufacturers, miners, woolgrowers and other farmers to take position with the Republican party, and so the tariff ssue will become the controlling one for years, burying out of sight all Temperance or Civil Service reform. That is the only possible result of the Democratic victory which General Fisk and Mr. Curtis propose this year to aid. them are doing their utmost to bury for a generation the reforms they profess to desire.

Republican victory this year would put an end to Democratic hopes of carrying the country on the tariff issue. It would intrust to tariff to the needs of the country. It would other questions. If Civil Service reform or through the defeat of the Democratic party and the settlement of the tariff question. General Fisk and Mr. Curtis are in duty bound to what are their personal motives?

THE DECLINE OF BOULANGISM.

The first sequel to the Paris duel is a Radical revolt from Boulangism. Five widely read journals in the capital have supported the movement. One of these, "Lanterne," announces definitely that it has severed all connection with the General's cause. Another, France," which publishes editions in Bordeaux as well as Paris, also foreshadows its repudiation of the movement. This will leave the "Intransigeant," the "Cocarde" and the 'Presse' in the field as the organs of Boulangism, the first being M. Rochefort's journal and the other two being of recent origin. Another journal of enormous circulation, the Petit Parisien," which, without openly advocating the General's interests, has lent him considerable aid indirectly, will probably become neutral. M. Rochefort, whose article in the current number of "The Fortnightly Review" shows how unequivocal has been his support of Boulangism, has probably gone too far to retrace his steps; but as a veteran duellist he will be unable to conceal his contempt for his leader's sword practice. The chie Radical organs in any event have turned against the General. The Conservative and Reactionary prints will continue to shower compliments upon him, but without Radical support his movement will inevitably decline.

The significance of these desertions will appear when it is borne in mind that while Monarchists and Bonapartists in the Chamber of Deputies have been voting for his appeal for dissolution and revision, he has not ceased to proclaim himself a Radical of the Radicals. It was the Extreme Left which first brought him into prominence from obscurity in the army by promoting him to the War Office. M. Clemenceau, M. Floquet and all the leaders of that faction became intimate with him, and stood behind him in his struggle to remain in office and to defy the political authority of Presidents Grevy and Carnot. M. Clemenceau speedily perceived his inordinate ambition and abandoned him to his fate. All the more moderate and cautious men of that faction turned against him when he declared war upon Parliamentarism and the existing parties. The Extremists and Socialists remained faithful to him, and were able to muster a great army of voters in recent Department elections. The action of the most influential Boulangist organs since the duel shows that the remnant of his Radical support is now divided. The General may repeat his protests that he is the friend of liberty, and not its executioner; that he is a patriot, whose sword is at the service of his country against foreign aggressors, and not a

maire by a Bonapartist coup d'etat; but with his Radical supporters descrting him on every side and with the organized enemies of republican institutions leagued together in his interest, the real character of his political mis-

sion is revealed. M. Floquet's increased reputation and authority in consequence of the duel will contribute powerfully to precipitate the downfall of this political adventurer. So long as M. Ferry remained the most prominent figure on the Republican side Boulangism could make an effective use of the reckless expeditions in Madagascar and Tonquin, which had been organized for the benefit of Opportunist speculators and mercenary Deputies, and had excited bitter resentment throughout France. The Republican losses in the last general elections were caused mainly by that barren policy of adventure, bloodshed and ruinous expense. The country revolted against M. Ferry and Opportunism. But owing to his superior capacity as a politician he has remained a most conspicuous figure in public life. M. Floquet as Premier has been dependent upon M. Ferry's support, and would have been turned out of office long ago if Boulangism had not compelled the Republican factions to unite temporarily. The Premier now becomes a greater leader than M. Ferry, and he will have no share of the unpopularity which arose from the Opportunist foreign policy. Boulangism is now pitted against Republicanism under M. Floquet, a consistent Radical, who cannot be held responsible for the Tonquin campaign. With this change of Republican leadership Boulangism will be placed at a disadvantage.

"THE TIMES" AND GOVERNOR BILL. "The New-York Times" (Dem.) with much ostentation washes its hands of the official eader of its party in this State. It pleads with ts fellow-Democrats not to renominate David B. Hill. It speaks of the Governor in terms of studied reproach. It calls him a "two-penny politician." It asserts that he "holds his magistracy no dearer than a boodle Alderman holds his honor." It charges him with "paying his election expenses and rewarding his favorites with money filched from the City of New-York."

It is clear from this that "The Times" has an uncommonly poor opinion of Mr. Hill. But be called conscientious conviction of duty; it it by no means follows that, if the Governor succeeds in securing a renomination, this particular organ of the Democracy will not do its best to re-elect him. Mr. Hill may well say, as he reads "The Times's" attack upon him. Oh, well, George Jones went for Cleveland with equal severity in 1883, but that did not prevent him from supporting him in 1884. In 1883 "The Times" accused Mr. Cleveland of "authorizing the robbery of the public on a great scale." It declared that he was willing "to swindle" in order "to gain a reputation as a reformer." It sneered at his "humbug pretensions." It referred to one of his official acts as "the cheapest and scurviest trick of even this very low-priced reformer." And while it didn't call him "a two-penny statesman," it did name him "a parochial states-

> Now, then, here is the question: If "The Times," after giving Grover Cleveland such a character in 1883 found no difficulty in coming out for him a few months later, shall it refrain from rallying around the standard of David B. Hill this fall simply because it has denounced him this summer?

> > THE LATEST EUROPEAN SCARE.

Not satisfied with the plentiful alarms growing out of the enormous armaments of the day, the people of Europe excite themselves periodically by looking away to the East and asking one another what is to prevent the overgrown Mongol horde from repeating its irruptions of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Hence it is that these men and those who follow | Lord Wolseley, in a recent magazine article discussed this question quite seriously, and indeed gave his readers not a little ground for the conclusion that he considers such a movement within the not remote possibilities. No doubt the immense population of China friends of protection the work of adjusting the forms the root of all these imaginings. The idea of a practically homogeneous mass of settle for a generation at least the policy of the | four hundred millions of semi-civilized people Government in that respect, and thus leave can hardly be entertained without some sugvoters and parties free to act with regard to gestions cropping up as to the probable results of the instruction of this mighty host in the Temperance reform is to have any chance modern arts of war. Those who know China whatever, for years to come, it can only be best are the least inclined to regard the notion of another Golden Horde as a practical question, but the use of a good many "ifs" and "supposes" will give an air of reality to the tell their supporters this truth. If they refuse, programme sufficient to interest and amuse. if not to alarm, the average reader. In all theories of the kind the inexhaustible resources of China in the raw material of conquest ...ust be kept well to the front, moreover, for it is upon this factor all the alarmists rely to overcome the champions of Western civilization.

Suppose, they say, that the conservatism of China breaks down sufficiently to give her all the advantages of scientific militarism: modern tactics and drill and formation, modern arms of precision and artiflery of every kind. Suppose China arms on the scale of Germany and France. There is no doubt that she could put in the field an army of ten, fifteen, o twenty millions almost as easily as the strongest Continental Power can equip and maintain one or two millions of men. such a force by a half-savage race, however, would certainly lead to ambitious and aggressive plans. The increase of taxation made necessary by a great standing army would create a discontent in itself a strong incentive to foreign conquest. The demand for more room for expansion would strengthen this tendency, and then some day the long-gathering flood would burst its barriers and pour over the neighboring territories. What could withstand such an irruption? No Western Power could meet and check it on the border. Central Asia and India would speedily be overrun. Could Russia step the tide? Of course such a movement would be slow. Perhaps, as in the march upon Kashgaria, the Chinese army would halt at regular intervals and sow its crops, and sit down to harvest them before resuming its march. There would be plenty of time for Europe to prepare her defence, but could she devise an effective one

against such a cloud of human locusts? The experience of the English in South Africa has proved that whenever a thoroughly savage race does not fear death, possesses heaps of men and is prepared to squander them persistently, repeating rifles and mitrailleuse are unequal to helding them off. In such a case they end by literally overwhelming their civilized opponents by sheer force of numbers. Now this is precisely what would have to be encountered in a great Mongol irruption. The few millions of European troops would have to defeat the many million invaders; and these invaders would be as well armed as their adversaries. Even if all Europe combined against such an attack, it is maintained that the fight would be a losing one. As to relative bravery and physical efficiency the West would have no superiority. Gordon proved, in the case of the Ever Victorious Army, that when drilled and led properly the Chinese make as steady and plucky fighters as can be found anywhere.

persevering. Once in Europe, is there any force which could long hold out against them? Lord Wolseley and some other military men appear to think the question a very doubtful one. An army of ten millions might bear down all opposition by its weight alone. It could afford to sacrifice half its members in exhausting the defence, and then it would outnumber its foes in a larger ratio than at the beginning. It will be seen that there is ample scope for the fancy in a speculation of this kind, but when the question of probability comes to be considered there is little for the alarmist to build upon. The least likely circumstance is the surrender of Chinese conservatism, which is an indispensable preliminary to the whole undertaking. Then comes the financial obstacle. China being in fact a very poor country. If indeed she should take it into her head to create a national debt, almost anything might happen; but hitherto such a proceeding has been strenuously withstood. In short, while it might be rash to assert the impossibility of a new Mongol irruption, it is perfectly safe to predict that no man now living is at all likely to witness it.

THE BOB-TAIL CAR.

The recent horrible killing of a woman by so-called bob-tail car in this city has naturally arrayed public opinion against a kind of vehicle which has always been felt to be an impositio on its patrons. The bob-tail car, in which the ordinary and habitual sharp practice of transportation companies is carried to the length of making the public themselves do part of the work for the performance of which they pay, and in which the interests of the corporation are obtrusively put above those of the people, is certainly the most flagrant illustration extant, not only of the selfishness and impudence of corporations but of the undue patience and tolerance of abuse of the public. In this form of transportation the general submissiveness to impositions is perhaps carried a little further than in others; but the bob-tail car, with all its dangers and discomforts, is after all in line with the other frauds of transportation which are borne so meekly that the perpetrators of them cannot but be encouraged to take another step in squeezing and cheating such good-humored and spiritless victims. When, on a hot day, the elevated cars have been packed to the very verge of human endurance, the New-Yorker does not resent the loud voice of the brakeman, ordering him, with brutal curtness, to "Move up there! Move up there in the middle of the car!"

Every day the scene is repeated. The fact that each passenger in a crowded car is swindledthose who have seats being subjected to annoying pressure, and those who have not seats being deprived of the accommodation for which they have paid-never seems to strike any one. The do not appear to know that they have any rights. or, if they know it, they have not the remotes idea of asserting them. The obvious fact that the sole aim of the corporations is to make money, and that in doing this the comfort, convenience and even safety of the public, go to the wall continually, does not appear to be regarded as outrageous, but rather as a matter of course, If presently the principles upon which bob-tail cars are run should be adopted by the other surthere would be some partial, spasmodic expression of indignation, but that probably would be the end of the protest, and the complacent and accommedating public would adapt themselves to the new situation, and hold their pockets open obligingly, that they might be picked the more easily. Truly we are an easy-going community and if in the pursuit of the almighty dollar the companies that carry us about in the most comfortless and clumsy manner conceivable now and then kill a few men, women and children, we are not likely to make much fuss over these accidents, and we are far too absorbed in our own affairs to punish this criminal recklessness

Of course, there is nothing new in this. W have all heard the same things said a thousand times. When they are said we shake our heads shrug our shoulders, admit that the situation is a bad one, abuse our tyrants and planderers a little just to let off the steam, and let everything go on as before. Just now we are quite angry bout the bob-tail cars, but even in denouncit they only constitute a particularly bad specimen of a whole swarm of abuses which we submit to daily and hourly. There is nothing surer under the sun than that those who refuse to stand up for their rights will lose them. The best con stitutions and laws in the world will not protect a people destitute of public spirit. Submission to abuses is encouragement to them, and that implies their steady increase. That they do grow everybody can see for themselves, but what everybody fails to realize is that they must be expected to keep on growing so long as they are patiently endured. We say at this moment that " the bobtail car must go "-but it will not go if only talk is employed, nor will any of the common everyday impositions which add so much in the long run to the cost and the discomfort of city life.

It has been judicially decided that a hospital is included when a " building, trade or business which may be dangerous, injurious or offensive" is men tioned. The decision is in the case of the Babies Hospital, which is not to be allowed to occupy the site selected for it, because the neighbors object, on the ground that the restrictive clause in the deed forbids the carrying on of any dangerous, injurious or offensive trade or business. It seems a little hard that an excellent enterprise should be cheeked in this way, but one can hardly find fault with householders who are averse to having a hos pital, even for infants, established next door to them. Justice Beach's decision appears sound, since he takes into consideration the noise of the patients, the commotion in the neighborhood caused by their arrival, removal, etc., and the probability of the development of contagious diseases. He thinks that the use of the house in question for a hospital is not a "reasonable use" of it. The Ba bies' Hospital will have to look esewhere for an abiding-place.

" An administration without spot or blemish as President Cleveland's has been appeals for support to every honest man." This is the way in which the Democratic organs grind out their musisix days of the week. Let them take up the Gar land case in their Sunday issue and tell the plain truth about it.

Theodore L. Cuyler, jr., has not been taking to the woods, but to the Custom House. He was nominated for a clerkship by the Collector last fall, but was prevented by ill-health from getting the office. In March he renewed his solicitations, but was barred out by a technicality of the Civil Service rules and informed that he must pass another examination. This was hard luck, es pecially as his father in 1884 had aided and abetted the election of President Cleveland. If one of Mr. Beecher's sons had secured a money-making office in consequence of his father's services, it seems only fair that Dr. Cuyler's son should get a modest clerkship. Collector Magone apparently thinks so, and is trying to reserve one for him in the Surveyor's office without requiring him to be re-examined. Meanwhile, Dr. Cuyler himself is taking to the woods with loud outcries against the Republican party. In view of the persistent attempts of the son to fasten him self upon the Federal service, the reverend father would have been more prudent if he had postponed his excursion to the woods, or at least have made

To Cleveland and Thurman: Apply for a change of venue. If you can get the issue between you and Harrison and Morton tried in England you will win by a large majority. But you cannot get a verdict for English free trade here in the United

It is reported on what appears to be pretty good authority that " the relations between the President and the Attorney-General are pretty seriously strained." But Mr. Garland still remains a member on the Cabinet, and there is no sign of a

change in the Department of Justice, which Mr. Randall has pronounced a "sink of injustice." Public opinion and common decency have been defied now for years by the retention of the Attorney-General, and the scandal seems likely to maintained to the end of the chapter. Mr. Cleveland is commended in some quarters for his courage. His courage in this matter is simply a dogged determination not to acknowledge mistake. It may be courage, but it is courage of a very low type.

"The London Times" reluctantly agrees to accept the proposed Parnell tribunal. Will it reveal the names of the people who have supplied it with the forged letters? It refused to do this in open court. Will it now consent to explain in detail the sources of its information, when the hearing occurs before the commission of judges? We do not believe that it will do this; and unless it makes a clean breast of the whole business, the investigation will amount to nothing. Mr. Parnell has a right to have the real witnesses produced for cross-examination; and these are the men who have made money out of "The London Times" by imposing upon its.

"The Boston Globe" (Dem.) is authority for the statement that Colonel Lamont will occupy his present position for another term. We may add that General Harrison will not make any other appointments until after noon of the 4th of next March. His decision to retain the Colonel is a tribute to the efficiency of that official, of which he and his friends may well be proud.

Since a Legislative inquiry, aided by the newspapers, gave the public so much information about the sugar trust, the whiskey trust and other kinds of trusts, the Democrats of this city have taken more kindly to the utterance of President Cleveland that "public office is a publie trust." Now they can understand why the President could express such a high sounding sentiment and still hang on to Garland. The sentiment is being used as the motto of the Democracy, and it is blazoned in big letters across the front of Tammany Hall. But in the fountain heads of Democratic power, the barrooms, the local bosses explain with expressive winks that "public office is a Democratic trust, and don't you forget it!"

It is stated that a firm down East is making 1,000 dozen bandanna handkerehiefs every day. It looks as if the Democracy of our beloved country hal a very bad cold in its head.

Queen Natalie is a Russian, and has been suspected, with good reason, of conspiring on many ceasions with Servian leaders who were opposed to Austrian supremacy. The King became convinced year ago that she was plotting to secure his downfall and her own appointment as Queen-Regent. He took advantage of one of her journeys to Russia to procure her banishment from Servia by a legal decree, and instructed the police to arrest her if she should attempt to cross the frontier. was the culmination of a royal scandal caused in the first instance by jealousy and aggravated by political and diplomatic influences, the Queen being a Russian partisan and the King Austrian in his sympathies. While divorce proceedings have been in progress, the King has made extraordinary efforts to regain possession of the Crown Prince, who was with his mother. With the aid of the German Government he has succeeded in his deigns, the boy having been kidenoped by the pelice at Wiesbaden and the Queen ordered to leave Germany within twenty-four hours. It is difficult to explain Prince Bismarck's arbitrary interference in this domestic drama. Austria may have desired Germany to take the Servian King's part, but Russia will be displeased. Queen Natalie may have been an ambitious and restless intriguer at her husband's court and the Crown Prince undoubtedly should be in his father's capital, but Russian diplomacy has been behind mother and son, and the arbitrary proceedings at Wiesbaden may be resented at St. Petersburg.

The Solid South protects in the Mills bill every one of its own productive interests, and exposes Northern industries to rainous competition with underpaid European manufactures. No tariff bill more nakedly sectional in its character was ever discussed in Congress.

Kitten that had been Commanded by its watchful Maltese parents to keep away from the Ocean returned home one Day saturated with Salt water. "How dare you Disobey me?" exclaimed its father trembling with Anger. Father," replied the Kitten, "I have not disobeyed you, I have not been in the Ocean but

Moral: This fable teaches that when this Kitten grows up it is likely to Claim-in case it goes into Politics on the Democratic side-that it is not a Free-trader but merely a Revenue-re-

The question of providing Brooklyn with an adequate water supply is again raised by Mayor Chapin's call for a special meeting of the Aldermen to consider this subject. The Mayor and the Commissioner of City Works are convinced that the city's need is pressing, but the Aldermen apparently view the matter with entire indifference. As a matter of fact, the work ought to have been begun two years or more ago, as it would have been but for a senseless dispute as to who had the right to take the initiative. It looks as though the courts would have to be appealed to before the Aldermen can be made to do their plain duty. Meanwhile the city must face the possibility of a water famine, the results of which cannot but be deplorable in the highest degree. An attempt was made in the Legislature to reorganize the Common Council and give to cach ward a representative, but it came to naught Brooklyn has never been afflicted with a set of officers more indifferent to the interests of the publie than the present Aldermen, nearly all of whom are Democrats. The best of Mayors and heads of departments would be powerless under the circumstances.

PERSONAL.

Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, is convalescent, Emperor William II. is the first Russian-speaking King of Prussia. Prince Bismarck speaks Russian fluently.

Mrs. James T. Fields is the guest of Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, at South Berwick, Maine. Dr. Aveling, the self-seeking Socialist who lately visited this country, has dramatized Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."

The Hon, Hannibal Hamlin is at "The Eluffs." Mount Desert Ferry, Maine.

Lord Albermarie, the Waterloo veteran, is a small, pare man, with bright eyes. He wears a black velvet kull cap. He is now eighty-nine years old, and is the sole survivor of the eighty-four officers who sat

A garden party given by "John Strange Winter" the other Sunday at "The Cedars," Putney, brought all artistic London down to her pretty garden looking on the river, and between 4 and 7 the grounds studded with well-known faces. At least twenty lady novelists must have put in appearance, including Miss Braddon and Lady Duffus-Hardy and her daughter. Max O'Rell" was heard giving Mr. George Grossmith much useful advice anent the publishing of his new book; Mr. Edgar Bruce escorted Miss Edith Woodworth; " Bootles's Baby," in the person of Miss Minnie Terry, occupied the swing all the afternoon, save when Miss Mary Moore gracefully adorned it; Mr. Charles Wyndham successfully refuted all rumors of his lithealth, and Miss Mary Moore looked charming in a white frock and a vast Leghorn hai; Mrs. Pfeiffer represented Poetry and Punney lociety; the evergreen and lively Mrs. Stirling was mach surrounded; "Helen Mathers" appeared in a white gown trimmed with pearls, and wore a liacchante-like bonnet consisting of ity leaves; others present were Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. O'Conner, Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. John Drew, Miss Lingard, Lady Colla Campbell, Mr. Llonet Brough and Mr. Frith, R. A. Mrs. Stannard is becoming as noted for charming hospitality as for her clever and sympathetic writings.

It is told that while the late Emperor Frederick was in London for the Queen's Jubilee, Sir Morell Mackenzie introduced a noted American doctor to him. After a careful examination of his throat the Imperial patient, in his usual cheerful manner, inquired, "I suppose an Imperial throat is very much like that of other

mortals ?" "Well, sir," came the quick reply, "we vill try and make it so, at any rate." Prince thoroughly appreciated the quick Yankee with and, striking his broad chest, said, "But this is all right, is it not?" The Yankee gravely looked the splendid proportions of the illustrous patient up and down, and then deliberately drawled out, "As for tagrest, sir, you would make a good American." Fritz's merriment was great, but the German doctors present were aghast at such levity.

Pan-Electric Carland has bought an \$18,000 house Washington. They say that he has paid for it out of his three and a half years' salary as Attorney-General at \$8,000 a year. A great economist, Garland is.

"The statement that Dr. Clarence J. Blake has been appointed to the chair of Otology in the Harvard Medical school recalls to me," says a "Boston Post" writer, "the distinction which he has won since the days when I first knew him as a bright, intelligent young man, who had not then made his choice of a He had at that time shown a marked taste for mechanics, combined with a good deal of inventive ingenuity, and it seemed to me likely that his studies at the Lawrence Scientific School would result in turning his attention to engineering or some kindred pursuit. It did not then occur to me that his in-ventive talent was to be utilized in the sphere of surgery and in the construction of instruments for use in the treatment of diseases of the car, and he probably thought as little as myself that his future career was
to be in the line of that branch of the medical profession. After he had completed his studies at the
Harvard Medical School, where he was graduated in
1865, he had the good judgment to go abroad for
further instruction, and his improvement of his opportunities was indicated by his being honored two
years afterward with the degree of 'obstetrical magistrum' at Vienna. Dr. Blake was only twenty-six
years of age when he began to practise his profession
in Boston, in 1860, and his sliftl in his specialty of discases of the ear was soor recognized by the best judges.
His appointment two years later as airal surgeon of
the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary,
and as instructor in otology at Harvard University,
was a deserved tribute to his character and abilities. thought as little as myself that his future career was

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Daniel!" said Grover, as he glanced carelessly toward a neglected corner of the room; " Danie!

"Does not the Good Book say something about Take thy bill and write fifty,' or 'fourscore,' or something like that !"

"Yes, Sire, something very like that." "Daniel! Did I not raise the salaries of a hundred or so postmasters!"

" You did, Sire."

"Well, Daniel, how would it do to write them that the fall election is coming on; and that it would be well for those who now owe me more than thanks for raising their salaries to take the advice of the Good Book and write down a few score for election's sake ? "It would be well, Sire! I know that they expect

"Then, Daniel, see that it be done." And Grover pulled down his spectacles and resumed the reading of "The Pilgrim's Progress."

O'Flaherty—But there is one thing that you must admit, that Cleveland is better than his party.

Brookson—Very Hacly; but I don't see as that is any especial credit. He couldn't be worse than his party if he tried never so hard.—(Boston Transcript.

The Rev. Dr. Funk has been enlightening the eaders of "The Epoch" as to the prospects of the Prohibition party. The gist of his article is that the two old parties are in a desperate way, and that it the Prohibition party was strong enough to carry an election, everything would be lovely. We are always hearing about what the Prohibitionists would do to eliminate the drink evil if they had a chance. In the meanwhile, nearly all the temperance legislation in this country has been enacted by Republicans.

An Honest Man.—Pastor—Well, Brother Jonson, have to been fishing again?

Jonson—Yes, sir, and had good luck as usual.

Pastor—I'm glad to hear that, Brother Jonson.

tope you haven't acquired the one bad habit of fisheren.

men.

Jonson-You mean lying? No, no, Mr. Goedy.

You see, Pm always so busy pulling in six and eight
pounders, that really I don't have time to think up a
lie that I wouldn't be caught in as soon as I told it.

(Washington Critic.

There are about twice as many Yucatan, notwithstanding which fact the whole social system of the country seems to be constructed for the especial benefit of the masculine third of the community. N. B.-The men made it.

During the Harrison-Tyler campaign an immensating cabin, drawn by forty horses, left Eliot Square, Roxbury, for Worcester. One may borrow an idea from Eulwer, and say, in regard to the promoters of this display: "No mongrels, boy, those old Whig mastiffs." The supporters of the Harrison of the present day are equally determined to be conquerora in the battle, for they, too, have a fighting man to support, and not a politician, who, with no family to maintain, remained quietly at home and sent a substitute to the war.—(Boston Gazette.

The conferring of the rank of General upon officers of the Army is a distinguished honor that has fallen upon only four officers since the foundation of the Government-Washington, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. The grade of Lieuterant-General for the Commander of the Army was authorized by act of Congress on May 28, 1798, and on July 3 following Washton was appointed to the office. He held it until Lieutenant-General being abolished. 1847, Major-General Scott was made a Brevet Lieutenant-General by act of Congress, but the actual grade was not revived until February 20, 1864. Two days later Major-General Grant was appointed Lieutenant. General, and he held the position until July 25, 1866, when he became General, the grade having been revived for his benefit. On the day he was inaugurated as President, March 4, 1869, he nominated Sherman and Sheridan for General and Lieutenant-General respectively, and these officers have held these respec-With Sher'dan's promotion to the grade of General, the rank of Lieutenant-General becomes a thing of the past, although it is proposed to revive it, so that the Commandant of the

Keeping Up With the Times.—"Well, James," said the chicopodist, "we must keep up with the times. Look at this new sign."

"Capital!" exclaimed the assistant. "That will surely eatch the public."

Then he went out and tacked up a sign that read: Then he went out and tacked up a sign that read:
"Corns Removed While You Walt."—(Detroit Free

Army, after General Sheridan's death or retirement,

may be above the grade of Major-General.

A man named Eagle is the Democratic candidate for Governor in Arkansas. He will soar in a great many flights of eloquence during the campaign. "Baa" and bandanna will be the death of the Fred

Traders. It is hard to please the Asbury Parkers. Last year some of them kicked because bathing suits could not be worn short; and this year they kick

because suits cannot be worn longer than an hour! On Their Mettle.-Polo Ground Hackman-Step right in, gents. Only 15 cents! Customer-You'll have to flurry to make the open-

ing of the game.

Hackman-Hurry? I've got to hurry with them horses. They had six quarts of straw apfece only last week, and they're as frisky as colts.—(Time. The Rev. Dr. Atwill, of Toledo, Ohio, who is well known in this city and Vermont, is now talked of as

a candidate for the Episcopal Bishopric of Ohlo. The Ago We Live In.—American Citizen (fifty years ago)—My wagon's broke down and ain't worth mendin'. How long will it take you to build another?
Wheelwright—Wall, femme see, 'bout six weeks. I guess. I ain't got much to do to-morrow; come around and we'll talk if over.

A. D. 1888.—American Citizen (rushing in)—Got any locomatives in stock?
Builder—Not one.
"We must have another as quick as possible. How soon will it be done!"
"In sixteen hours."—(Omaha World.

In many of the back districts of Kentucky the mails

are often carried as far as thirty-five miles by men who walk the whole distance once a day. A local paper thes describes one of these sturdy carriers: Daugherty is very accommodating to persons living along the line (he ought to be). He will carry saddle, bee-hive, pup, or even a dog, if he is not too big, and he is offered enough. He will ride a horse through for any one for a quarter, and carry the mail pouches on his shoulder."

Clever, But Plain.-Mr. Waldo-Your friend Miss Webbash is a very pleasant young lady.

Miss Breezy-(of Chicago)—Yes, Clara certainly is.

She is a person of innate culture and refinement, and indubitably adorns the sphere in which she moves.

Mr. Waldo—But she is rather plain.

Miss Breezy-Ye—es; Clara will never be hung for her beauty.—(The Epoch.

Here is the ridiculous way in which a German cyclos pedia, recently published in Lelpsic, describes social life of a large city in eastern New-York, possibly Albany: "After dinner the gentlemen at the reception followed the ladies to the salon and Ughted their cigars. Those who did not smoke chewed and spat quite reck-lessly on the floor. Many who did not use tobacco, took small knives from their pockets, for an American gentleman always carries some kind of knife, and carved or cut silvers from the chairs; almost all of them put their feet ou tables or chairs. This behavior, which would insult our German ladies, the many beautifut American ladies in the room regarded as a matter of course, much to the astonishment of the writer."

Anything For a Rest.—Mr. Hanover Squeer (to his friend, who is reading "Locke on the Understanding")—That's a curious book for summer reading 1 Isn't is rather dry!

Mr. kliecker Street—No; I'm just resting my heal with it. I find it really delightful to step for a moment out of the sphere of the diabolic tennis joke, the tennis picture and the tennis advertisement, which glare at one now from everything printed.—(Puck